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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/749,668	12/30/2003	Theodore S. Moise IV	TI-36398	9759

23494 7590 11/28/2006

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EXAMINER

KALAM, ABUL

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2814

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/749,668

Applicant(s)

MOISE ET AL.

Examiner

Abul Kalam

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 March 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 3, 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. **Claims 1-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama et al. (US 6,831,313)** in view of **Fox et al. (6,627,930)**.

With respect to **claim 1**, **Uchiyama** teaches an integrated circuit comprising:

An array of ferroelectric memory cells (**445; col. 11, lines 38-43**), each cell (**100; FIG. 5**) having a capacitor stack (**128**) having a single ferroelectric core layer (**124; col. 9: Ins. 49-62**), wherein at least one of the capacitor stacks (**128**) comprises a conductive contacts (**122, 126**) formed both over and under the single ferroelectric core (**124**), wherein the conductive contacts (**122, 126**) have a cross sections near a contact

portion with the top and bottom portions of the stack, that is about as large or larger than that of the ferroelectric cores (**FIG. 5**).

Thus, **Uchiyama** teaches all the limitations of the claim with the exception of disclosing: wherein the single ferroelectric core layer has a crystallization in the (001) family and at least 40% of the domains of the single ferroelectric core layer are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack.

However, **Fox** teaches a capacitor stack (**10₂; FIG. 1B**) having a single ferroelectric core layer (**18**) with a crystallization in the (001) family (**FIG. 1B; col. 4: Ins. 1-21**), wherein at least about 40% of the domains are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack.

Regarding the claimed "at least about 40% of the domains are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack," **Fox** discloses that the entire single ferroelectric core layer (**18; FIG. 1B**) has a crystallographic texture of <001>, and thus 100% of the domains are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack.

Furthermore, note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the *critical nature of the claimed*, "at least 40% of the domains are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack," or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to based upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimension are critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of **Uchiyama** with the teaching of **Fox**, to form

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the single ferroelectric core layer having a crystallographic texture of $\langle 001 \rangle$, because such crystallization structures are generally preferred due to the orientation of polarization (**col. 4: Ins. 17-21**).

With respect to **claim 2, Uchiyama and Fox** teach the all the limitations of the claim, as set forth above in claim 1, with the exception of disclosing: wherein about 45 to about 75% of the domains are functionally oriented with respect to the capacitor stack.

However, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form a ferroelectric layer with about 45 to about 75% of the domains functionally oriented, as claimed, because absent evidence of disclosure of criticality for the range or dimensions giving unexpected results, it is not inventive to discover optimal or workable ranges or dimensions by routine experimentation. See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 105 USPQ 233, 234 (CCPA 1955).

With respect to **claim 3, Uchiyama and Fox** teach the integrated circuit of claim 1 above. Furthermore, **Fox** teaches wherein the ferroelectric cores are PZT cores (**col. 6, lines 9-37**). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of **Uchiyama** with the teaching of **Fox**, for the reasons set forth above in claim 1.

Regarding the limitation, "the PZT of each core has a switched polarization of at least about $60 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$," the specification contains no disclosure of either the *critical*

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nature of the claimed, "switched polarization of at least about $60 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$," or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to base upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimension is critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

With respect to **claim 4**, **Uchiyama and Fox** teach the integrated circuit of claim 1 above. Furthermore, **Uchiyama** teaches a dielectric layer covering **(142; FIG. 5)** the array **(445; col. 11, lines 38-43)** of memory cells **(100)**, the dielectric layer having a conductive contact **(139)** over each ferroelectric core **(124)**, the conductive contacts each having a cross section about as large or larger than that of the ferroelectric cores **(FIG. 5; col. 10, Ins. 9-19; col. 11)**.

With respect to **claim 5**, **Uchiyama and Fox** teach the integrated circuit of claim 1 above. Furthermore, **Uchiyama** teaches electrodes **(122, 126)** adjacent opposing sides of the ferroelectric cores **(124)** **(col. 9, Ins. 49-62)**.

Regarding the limitation, "electrodes adjacent opposing sides of the ferroelectric cores have a collective thickness of at least about 200 nm thick," the specification contains no disclosure of either the *critical nature of the claimed*, "collective thickness of at least about 200 nm," or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to base upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable

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recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimension is critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

With respect to **claim 6**, **Fox and Uchiyama** teach the integrated circuit of claim 1 above. Furthermore, **Uchiyama** teaches wherein each of the capacitor stacks **(128)** are formed over conductive contacts **(120)**, the conductive contacts having a cross section near their top that is about as large or larger than that of the ferroelectric cores **(124) (FIG. 5)**.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Furthermore, applicant's argument that Fox does not teach "a single ferroelectric core layer," is not persuasive because the limitation "a capacitor stack having a single ferroelectric core layer" is not exclusive. Thus, a capacitor stack with a multilayer structure of ferroelectric material, which includes a single ferroelectric core layer, reads on the claimed limitation. Furthermore, Fox teaches in his prior art **(Fig. 1B)**, a single ferroelectric core layer with a crystallization in the (001) family, wherein at least 40% of the domains of the single ferroelectric core layer are functionally oriented **(See rejection of claim 1 above)**.

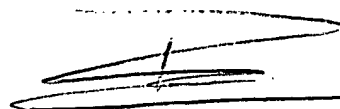
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abul Kalam whose telephone number is 571-272-8346. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael M. Fahmy can be reached on 571-272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Abul Kalam



THAO X. LE
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER

11/25/06